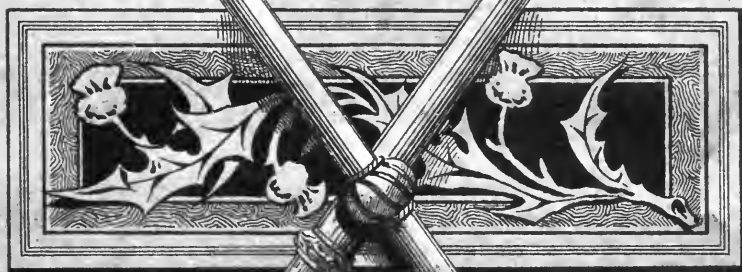




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# HERALDRY



OF

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ANDREWS UNIVERSITY



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THE  
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OF  
St. Andrews University

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EDINBURGH AND LONDON  
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## PREFACE.

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THIS little book has been got up in connection with the ST. ANDREWS UNIVERSITY BAZAAR of 1895, and any profits that may arise from its sale will go to the Funds of the STUDENTS' UNION. In it an attempt has been made for the first time to reproduce the various Armorial Bearings connected with the UNIVERSITY and its COLLEGES in heraldic colours. The subject is somewhat intricate, and authorities upon it differ so much in minor details, that I cannot hope to have attained to absolute correctness in the representation of the different Coats of Arms. But I have done my best, in the limited time at my disposal, to secure the combination of Heraldic accuracy with artistic finish. In

the Plates I have, for various reasons, been obliged to confine myself to the Blazoning of the Shields, omitting Supporters and other accessories. I need scarcely say that I shall gladly welcome the friendly criticism of experts in Heraldry, and will seek to profit by it in view of a larger work which I have in hand.

I desire to express my indebtedness to the Rev. Dr WOODWARD'S admirable Works on Heraldry, which I have made free use of and found most helpful. My best thanks are likewise due to Messrs W. & A. K. JOHNSTON for the skill and despatch with which they have performed their part of the work. The booklet has been planned, compiled and printed within three weeks.

J. M. A.

*August, 1895.*



THE  
HERALDRY  
OF  
St. Andrews University.

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HERE has in recent years been a growing interest in the Heraldry of corporations and public bodies, and I am constantly receiving communications from different parts of the country, and even from the Continent, containing requests for information as to the Armorial Bearings of the UNIVERSITY OF ST. ANDREWS, and particularly for coloured representations of them.

It has always been a cause of regret to me that I have been obliged to inform such corres-

pondents that the most ancient UNIVERSITY in Scotland has no Coat of Arms at all. But such is actually the case. The UNIVERSITY has never matriculated any Armorial Bearings at the Lyon Office, and has consequently no legal title to bear Arms. This, however, is the rule rather than the exception, many other Universities and Civic Corporations being in precisely the same position. There is, perhaps, no real necessity for a University or College using a Heraldic Coat of Arms, but in every case in which Armorial Bearings are officially employed it is desirable that they should be legitimate and authentic. It would be well therefore if the UNIVERSITY OF ST. ANDREWS even yet followed the example recently set by Aberdeen, and had its Arms properly designed and matriculated.

But although many Universities have no Armorial Bearings they all have Seals, and in the case of the older Universities, the different Faculties, and even the different Nations into

which the University was divided, had each their separate Seal. Seals were at one time essential for the authentication of all official and legal documents, and they are still almost universally attached to academical diplomas and certificates.

In ST. ANDREWS, if I mistake not, the UNIVERSITY has all along possessed a Common Seal, and so has each of the three COLLEGES. The Faculty of Arts had also a Seal, and in all likelihood the other three Faculties had them too. The Faculty of Arts at its very first recorded meeting, held on 25th March 1414, resolved that there should be two Seals, one for the Dean, and another for the Receptor or Quæstor. Later on, in 1457, a Committee was appointed to design a Seal for the Dean of the Faculty, and it was recommended that a Seal should be made having engraved upon it a lady holding a globe in her hand, with the circumscription : *Sigillum Decani Facultatis Artium Universitatis Sancti Andreæ in Scotia.* Unfortunately no

impression of any Faculty Seal is known to exist.

The Seal of ST. SALVATOR'S COLLEGE, founded in 1450, is oval in shape and ecclesiastical in design. It exists in at least two forms, but they differ very slightly from each other. On the older of the two there is a figure of the Saviour standing under a richly ornamented canopy. His right hand is raised in the act of blessing, his left hand holds an open book, and his left foot rests upon a globe. In the lower part, under a mitre, is a shield bearing the Arms of Bishop KENNEDY, the founder of the COLLEGE. The legend is: *Sigillum commune Collegii Sancti Salvatoris in civitate Sancti Andreæ.* In the later form, of which the brass matrix is still preserved, the open book is removed, and the Saviour holds the globe, surmounted by a cross, in his left hand. The legend is also slightly different, viz.: *Sigillum commune Collegii Divi Salvatoris infra civitatem Sancti Andreæ.*

The Seal of ST. LEONARD'S COLLEGE, founded in 1512, is similar in shape to ST. SALVATOR'S, but smaller. It appears to have varied in form from time to time. The earliest specimens show the figure of an Abbot, fully vested, his right hand raised in the act of blessing, and his left hand holding a Pastoral Staff. Under his right elbow is an instrument which has been described as a shacklebolt or fetter. The figure is probably intended for ST. LEONARD, Abbot and Confessor, the Patron Saint of the COLLEGE. The legend reads: *Sigillum commune Collegii Pauperum Sancti Leonardi*. After the Reformation a Seal in an exceedingly rude and debased style of art came into use. The existing impressions are very poor and difficult to make out; but in the centre there is the figure of a man seated, with what appears to be an ordinary Staff or Shepherd's Crook in his right hand, and a book in his left. Underneath is a shield and some initials—probably those of the Principal of the

COLLEGE for the time being. The legend is: *Sigillum Collegii Divi Leonardi*, and a date. In an impression dated 1627, the Shield has disappeared, and the Seal takes the unusual form of an inverted heart.

The pre-Reformation Seal of ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, founded in 1537, is also oval in shape, but somewhat crude in design and workmanship. It contains a figure of the Virgin Mary standing in a crescent with the child JESUS on her right arm. Rays issue from the figure all round, apparently to represent an aureola. The only impression I have met with is rather indistinct, and it is scarcely possible to decipher the legend with certainty. It appears to be: *Sigillum Novi Collegii Assumptionis Virginis Mariæ in Sancto Andrea*.

There is in the possession of the UNIVERSITY the brass matrix of another Seal, of which I have seen no impression upon wax, but which is believed to be likewise a Seal of ST. MARY'S. Mr Henry Laing, however, was very strongly of

opinion that it had no connection with Scotland, but must have belonged to some foreign College. It bears the figure of a winged female resting her right elbow on the top of a Tau Cross, and



standing in a crescent upon a skeleton lying prostrate at the foot of it. Her face is looking heavenwards, and in her outstretched left hand is an open book. Suspended from the right arm of the cross is a bit and bridle. The legend is as follows: *S. Collegii S. Theologiæ Dicati F. Andre. Relligio Summi Sancta Patris Soboles.*

This emblematical figure appears in BEZA'S *Icones*, published in 1580, and has been used, both before and after that date, as a device by printers at Geneva, Lyons, Sedan, and elsewhere. It is certainly somewhat difficult to connect such a Seal with ST. MARY'S COLLEGE in the absence of impressions attached to documents, but it is quite possible that the design may have been selected for the COLLEGE shortly after 1579, in which year ST. MARY'S was restricted to the teaching of Theology. The latter part of the legend forms, with a slight variation, the second line of the following poetical explanation of the emblem as published by BEZA :—

Quænam sic lacero vestita incedis amictu?  
 Religio, summi vera Patris soboles.  
 Cur vestis tam vilis? opes contemno caducas.  
 Quis liber hic? Patris lex veneranda mei.  
 Cur nudum pectus? decet hoc candoris amicam.  
 Cur innixa cruci? Crux mihi sola quies.  
 Cur alata? homines doceo super astra volare.  
 Cur radians? mentis discutio tenebras.  
 Quid docet hoc frenum? mentis cohibere furores.  
 Cur tibi mors premitur? mors quia mortis ego.



Through the kindness of Messrs William Blackwood & Sons, Publishers, Edinburgh, I am enabled to give a representation of this curious Seal.

The COLLEGES of ST. SALVATOR and ST. LEONARD were united by Act of Parliament in 1747, but no new Seal appears to have been devised for the UNITED COLLEGE.

The "Colours" of the UNIVERSITY and COLLEGES have never been properly defined. They should be as follows:—for the UNIVERSITY generally, irrespective of COLLEGES, *Blue and Red*; for the UNITED COLLEGE, *Red and Black*; and for ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, *Blue and Black*; these being the only Heraldic Colours appearing in the Armorial Bearings of the respective Founders.

The personal or family Arms of the Founders of Universities and Colleges usually form an integral part of any heraldic device which these may adopt, and they often form the sole design on badges and other decorations con-

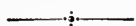
nected with them. In addition to the Ancient and Modern Seals of the UNIVERSITY, I have accordingly reproduced in the following Plates the Arms of the Founders of the UNIVERSITY itself, and of its three COLLEGES. Some day I hope to extend the series so as to include its Chancellors, Rectors, and other distinguished Officers and Benefactors. Meantime I must content myself with this slight contribution to an interesting feature in the history of the UNIVERSITY.





The Ancient Seal of the University.

## Description of the Plates.



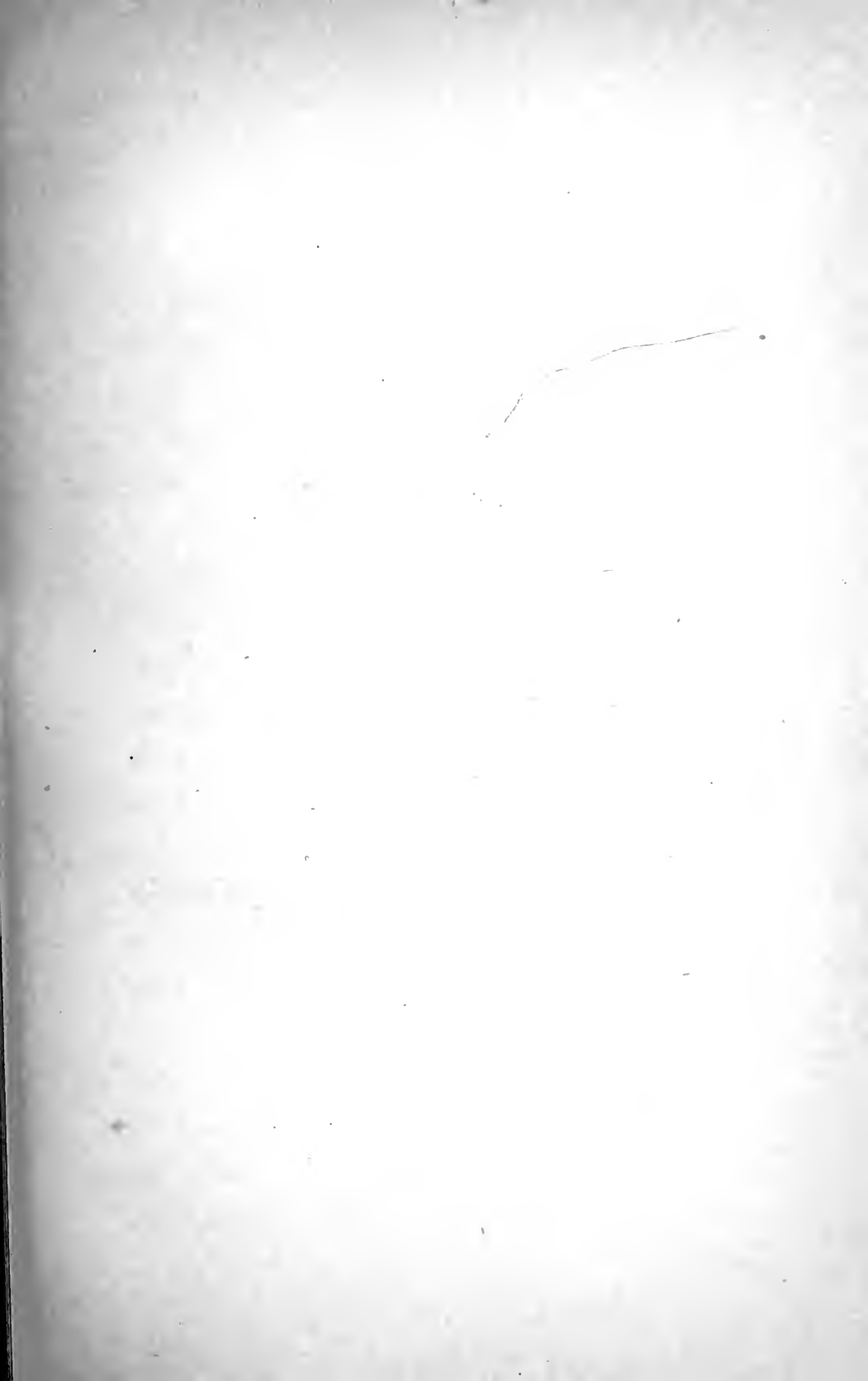
### PLATE I.

#### THE ANCIENT SEAL OF THE UNIVERSITY.

I have not been able to discover when the first common Seal of the UNIVERSITY was made, but it must have been at a very early period of its history. The mere fact that the Seal not only contains but gives prominence to the Arms of PETER DE LUNA, whom the UNIVERSITY renounced in 1418, in favour of MARTIN V., would seem to indicate that it must have been designed before that date. Not a single impression of it is known to be extant appended to any document, but happily the brass matrix is still preserved. The design is well conceived and the workmanship is of a high order of merit. The Seal is a round one

and measures fully 3 inches in diameter. Under a triple canopy a Regent Master is seated at a desk on the dexter side, in the act of reading and expounding a codex to a class of seven students who are seated behind a table on the sinister side. In the intervening space the Bedellus, in a sitting posture, is holding a mace. The centre is occupied with the figure of ST. ANDREW extended upon his cross, and the background is ornamented with foliage. Above the central canopy is a shield, supported by two nude figures, bearing the Arms of PETER DE LUNA. Over the dexter canopy is a shield bearing the Royal Arms of Scotland; and over the sinister canopy is another shield bearing the Arms of BISHOP WARDLAW. The legend is : *Sigillum Universitatis Doctorum Magistrorum et Scolarum Sancti Andree.*

This Seal is looked upon as a very excellent one of its kind and is very much admired by collectors. The design is certainly striking and appropriate, but it is not altogether original.





The Modern Seal of the University.



The idea of a professor and his class enters into quite a number of early University Seals. It occurs for instance in a Seal of the Chancellor and University of Oxford of the fourteenth century, and in one of the University of Paris of the thirteenth century. In at least three of the fourteenth century Seals of the Nations at Paris, the same element likewise appears, as well as in the Seals of the Faculties of Law and Medicine in that University. Although this fine Seal has ceased to be used as the official Seal of the University, it is still employed in slightly varying forms and sizes for *Ex libris* and other more or less ornamental purposes.



## PLATE II.

### THE MODERN SEAL OF THE UNIVERSITY.

When, in the course of the nineteenth century, the issue of Diplomas began to increase from year to year, it was found necessary to

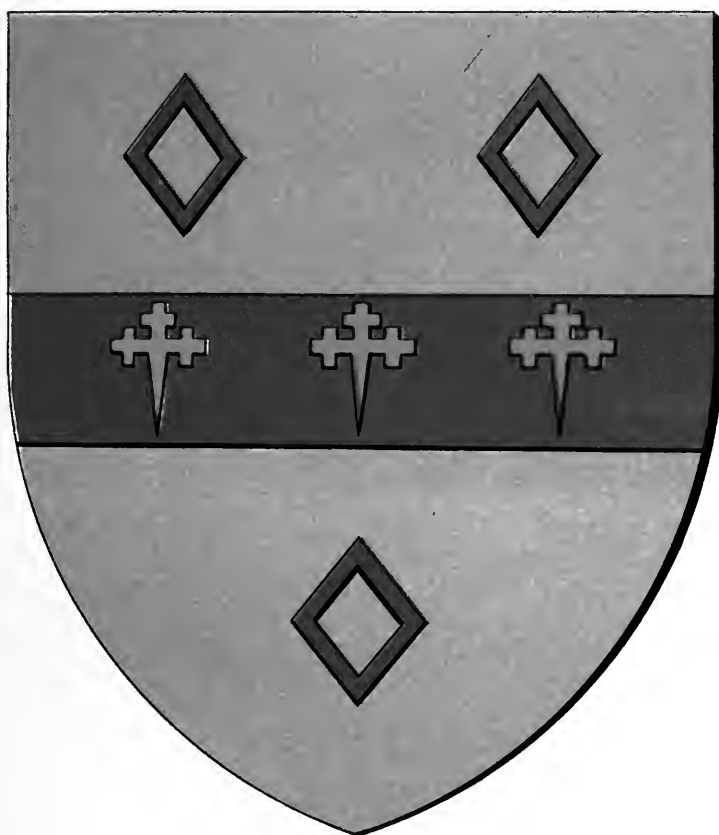
devise some simpler method of sealing them than by an impression upon wax enclosed in a tin box measuring 10 inches in circumference. The old Seal was accordingly remodelled and shorn of all its ornamentation. The brass matrix was laid aside, and its place was taken by a weighty embossing stamp. By this method the Seal is impressed upon a circular piece of red leather (to imitate wax) which is pasted upon the face of the diploma. The same design has been adopted for the new Seal of the UNIVERSITY COURT; the legend in this case being altered to: *Sigillum Commune Curiae Universitatis Sancti Andreae*.



## PLATE III.

*Azure, on a fess between three mascles or, as many cross-crosslets fitchée gules.*

The Personal Arms of HENRY WARDLAW, Bishop of St. Andrews, 1404-1440, and Founder



Bishop Wardlaw.







*James I.*

of the UNIVERSITY, 27th February 1411. I have taken the arms of the Bishop as they appear on the Mace of the Faculty of Arts, which was made in his lifetime. On a stone preserved in the Museum at the UNITED COLLEGE, and which is no doubt also of contemporary date, the Family Arms only appear, viz. : *Azure, three mascles or.*



## PLATE IV.

*Or, a lion rampant within a double tressure flory-counter-flory gules.*

The Royal Arms of Scotland, for King JAMES I., 1406-1437, who nominally took part in the founding of the UNIVERSITY, and who conferred upon it various privileges in 1432.

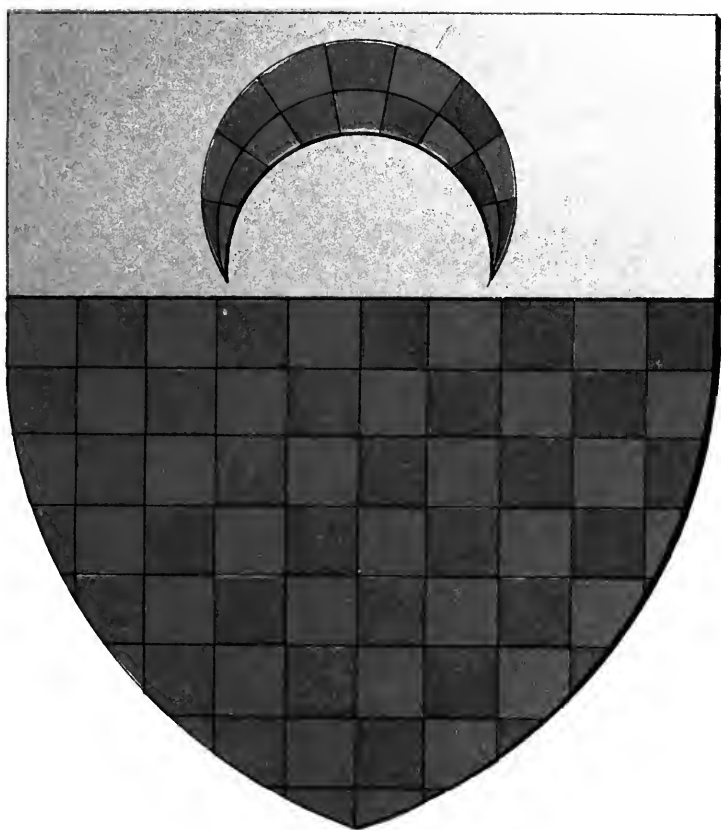


## PLATE V.

*Chequy or and sable, on a chief argent, a crescent versé chequy as of the field.*

The Arms of PETER DE LUNA, Antipope Benedict XIII., 1394-1417, who confirmed the foundation of the University by a Papal Bull dated 28th August 1413. I have had some difficulty in discovering the proper arms of Benedict, no two copies that I have seen being exactly alike. Those here given are the Family Arms of the great Arragonese House of Luna as described by Dr Woodward; and I have adopted them with the less hesitation because they correspond with the Arms of the Antipope as given in Hermann von der Hardt's great Work on the Council of Constance, published in 1699.

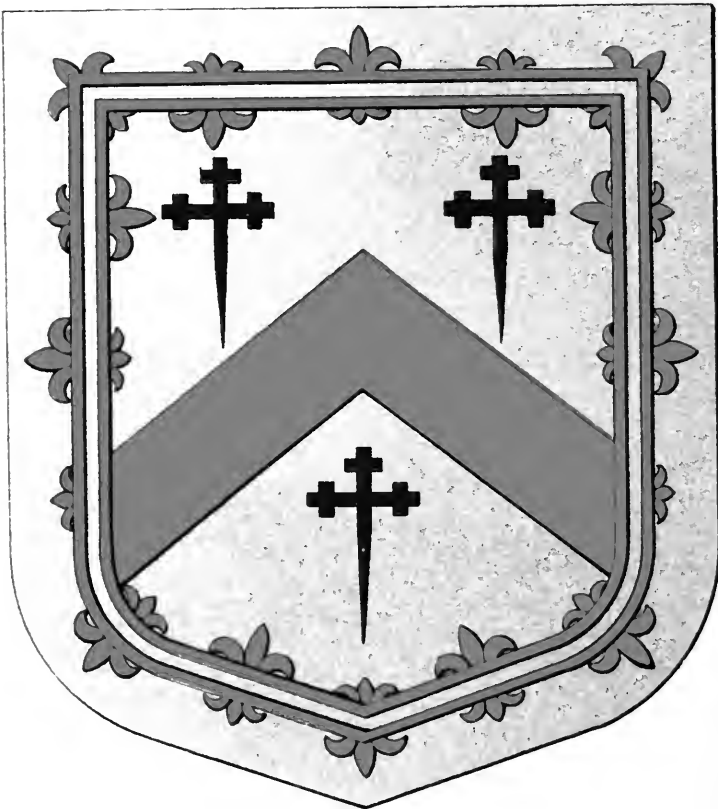




Peter de Luna.







Bishop Kennedy.





Archbishop Alexander Stuart.

## PLATE VI.

*Argent, a chevron gules, between three cross-crosslets fitchée sable, within a double tressure flory-counter-flory of the second.*

The Arms of JAMES KENNEDY, Bishop of St. Andrews, 1440-1465, founder of ST. SALVATOR'S COLLEGE, 27th August 1450.



## PLATE VII.

The Royal Arms of Scotland, as on Plate IV., with addition of the Archi-episcopal Cross.

ALEXANDER STUART (natural son of JAMES IV.), Archbishop of St. Andrews, 1509-1513, bore the full Royal Arms, *sans brisure*, supported by the Royal Unicorns and having the Archi-episcopal Cross behind the escutcheon. In conjunction with Prior HEPBURN, he founded ST. LEONARD'S COLLEGE, 20th August 1512.

## PLATE VIII.

*Gules, on a chevron argent a rose between two lions combatant of the first.*

The Arms of JOHN HEPBURN, Prior of St. Andrews, 1482-1522, and co-founder of ST. LEONARD'S COLLEGE. The Pastoral Staff was placed paleways behind the shield.



## PLATE IX.

*First and fourth azure, a fess between three mascles or; second and third argent, a chevron sable charged with an otter's head erased of the first.*

The Arms of JAMES BEATON, Archbishop of St. Andrews, 1522-1539, founder of ST. MARY'S COLLEGE on the site of the more ancient COLLEGE OF ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST and the Pedagogy, 12th February 1537.

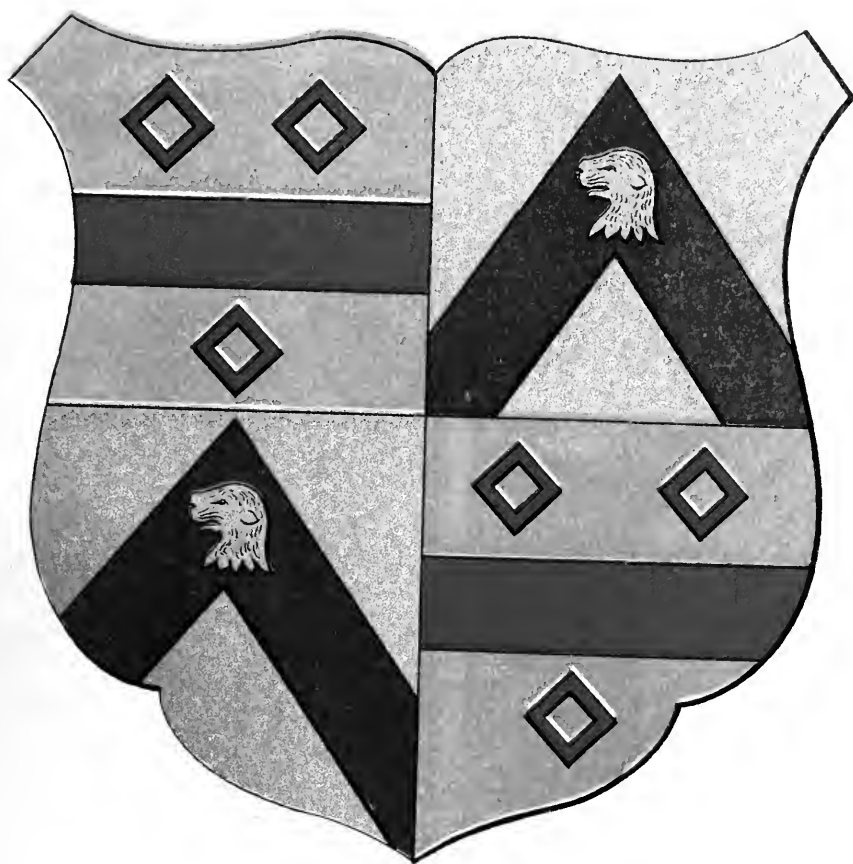






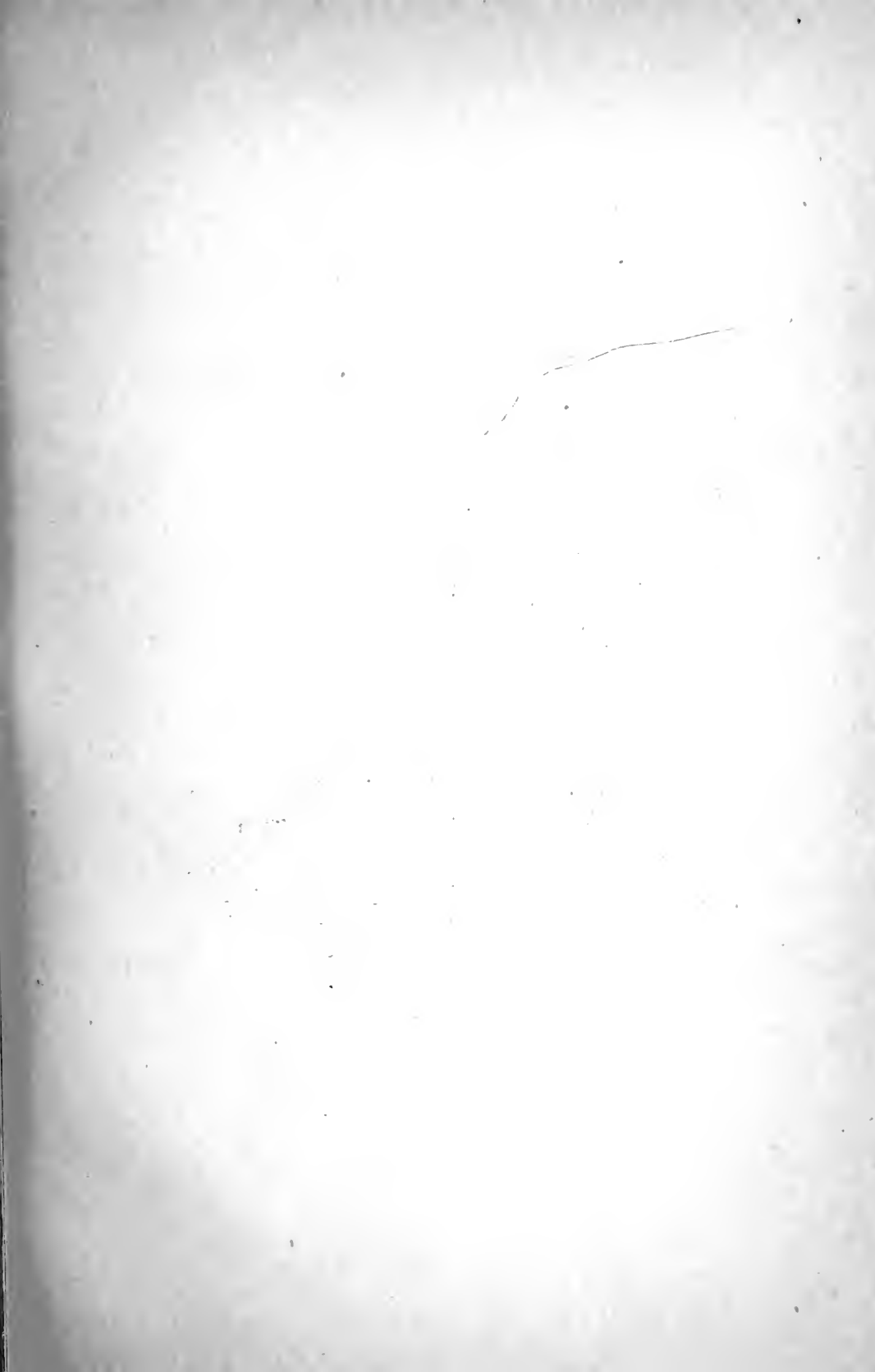
Prior Hepburn.

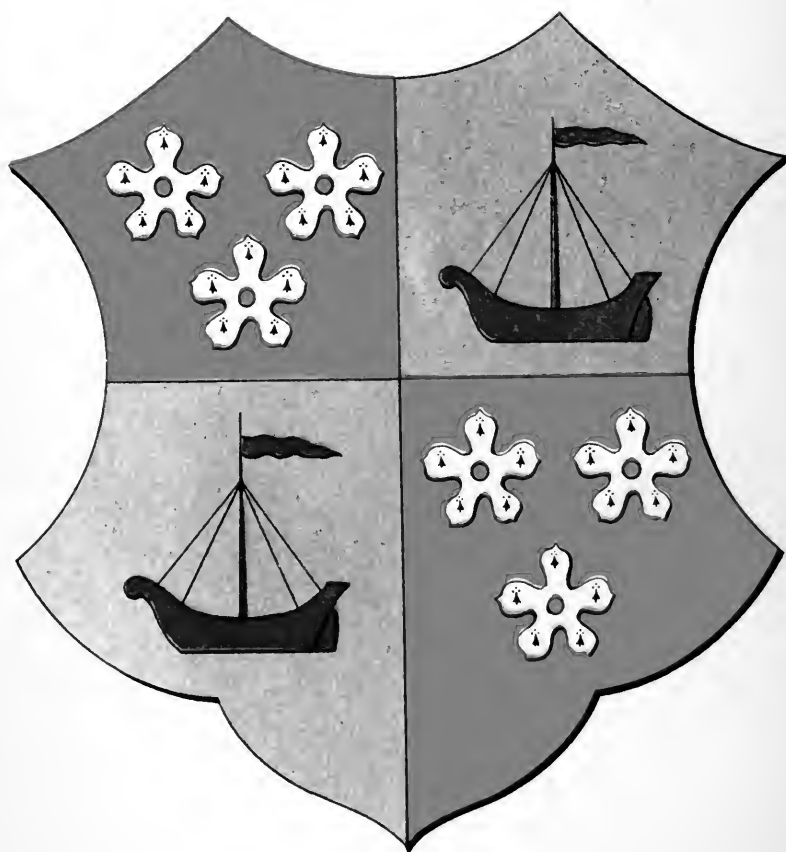




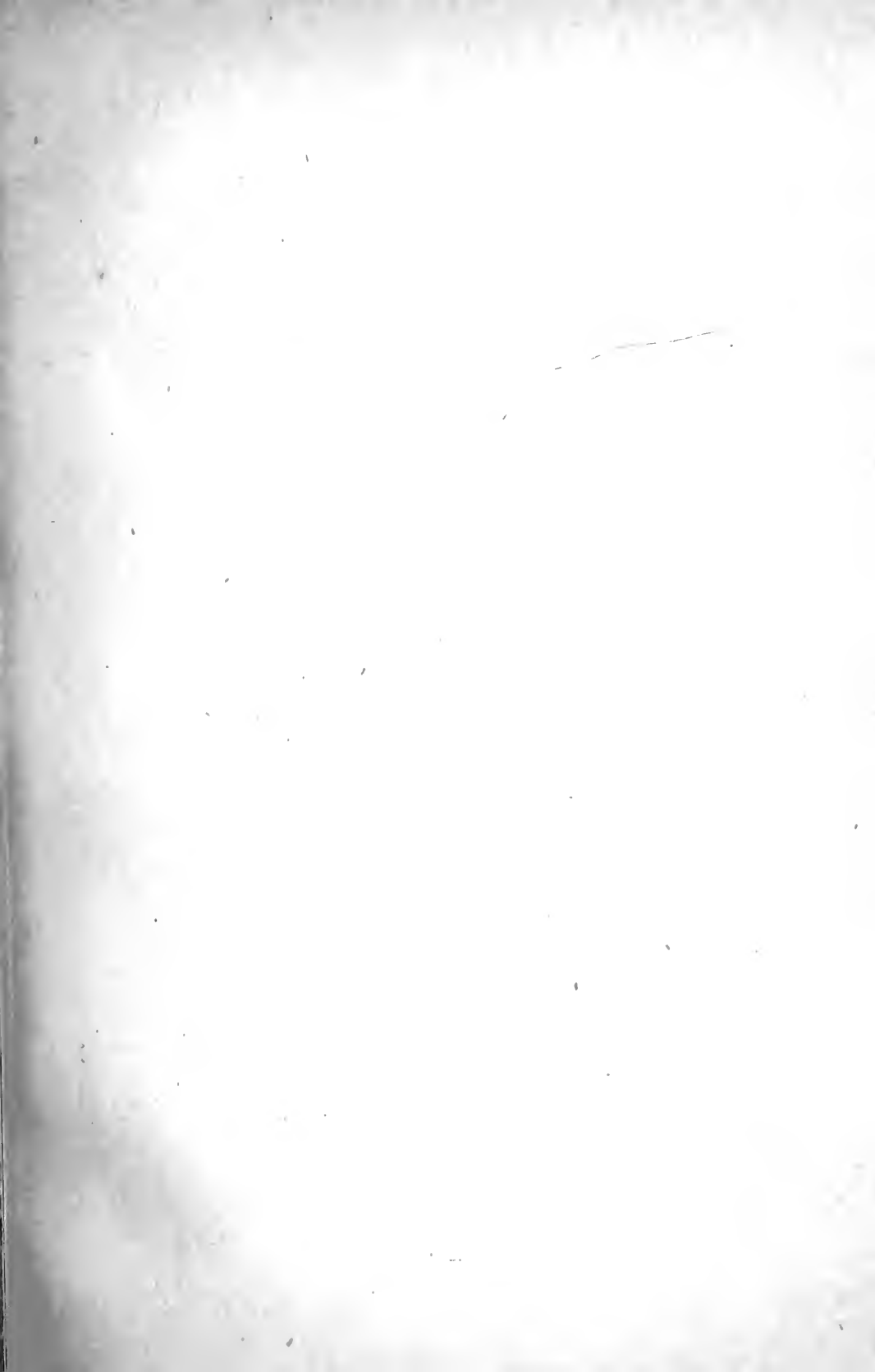
Archbishop James Beaton.

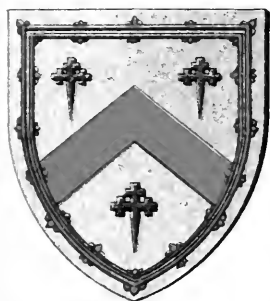






Archbishop Hamilton.

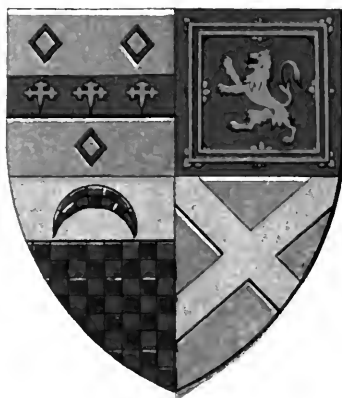




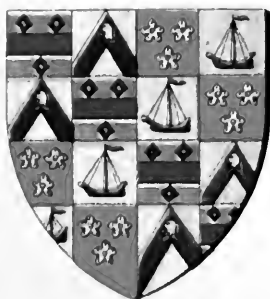
2. St. Salvator's College.



3. St. Leonard's College.



1. The University.



4. St. Mary's College.



5. The United College.



## PLATE X.

*First and fourth gules, three cinquefoils pierced ermine ; second and third argent, a ship without sails sable.*

The Arms of JOHN HAMILTON, Archbishop of St. Andrews, 1546-1571, who completed the foundation and erection of ST. MARY'S COLLEGE in 1553.



## PLATE XI.

I have added this Plate for the guidance of those who wish to use heraldic badges distinctive of the UNIVERSITY and the separate COLLEGES. The different shields are blazoned as follows :—

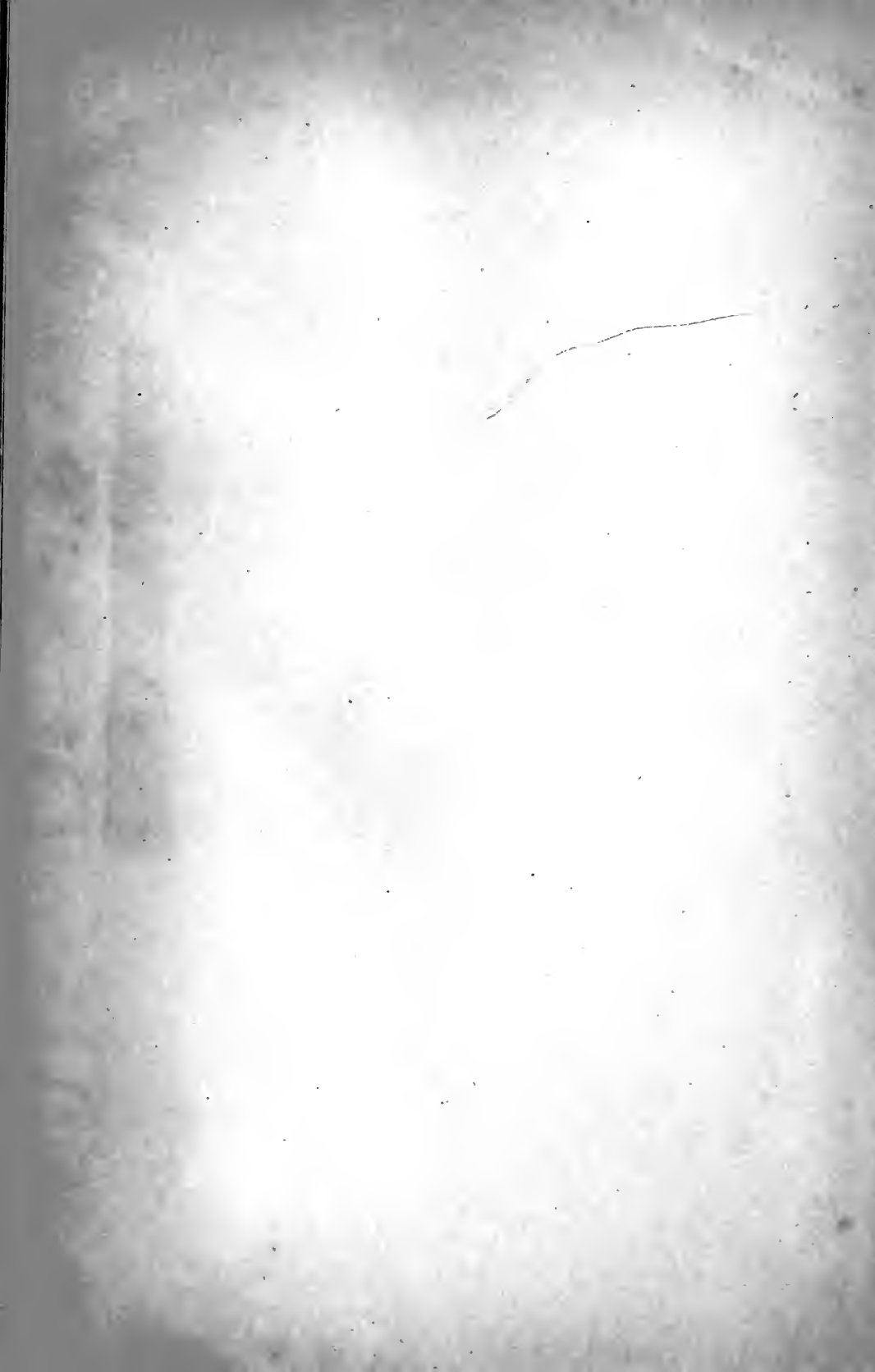
1. THE UNIVERSITY: *first*, Bishop WARD-LAW; *second*, JAMES I.; *third*, PETER DE LUNA; *fourth*, the SEE OF ST. ANDREWS.

2. ST. SALVATOR'S COLLEGE: Bishop KENNEDY, the sole founder.

3. ST. LEONARD'S COLLEGE: *first* and *fourth*, Archbishop ALEXANDER STUART; *second* and *third*, Prior HEPBURN.

4. ST. MARY'S COLLEGE: *first* and *fourth*, Archbishop JAMES BEATON; *second* and *third*, Archbishop HAMILTON.

5. THE UNITED COLLEGE: *first* and *fourth*, Bishop KENNEDY; *second*, Archbishop ALEXANDER STUART; *third*, Prior HEPBURN.





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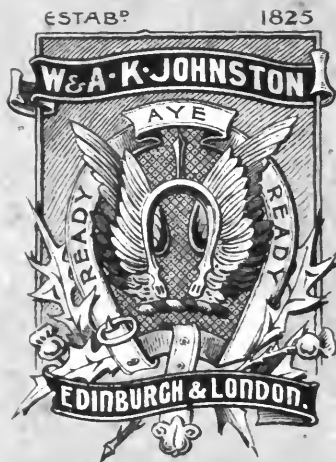
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